

# ALL STOCKS TUMBLE IN WORST DAY SINCE WAR BEGAN

**FINAL**  
EDITION

**The**

**Evening**

**World.**

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# WILSON DECIDES ON ACTION; MAY BE WARNING TO BERLIN

## STOCKS DROP 5 TO 15 POINTS, MARKET ON VERGE OF PANIC; SALES 2,058,000 SHARES

Closing Prices Slightly Above the Lowest Figures—Worst Day Since War Began.

COTTON AND WHEAT HIT

Steel Hammered to 99 but Goes Back to 102 3-4—Bethlehem Falls to 365.

After the most disastrous day that stock, wheat and cotton exchanges have experienced since the European war began, with quotations of every kind slumping to the verge of panic, the various markets closed this afternoon with a little more confidence and somewhat higher values, although still extremely nervous and weak in anticipation of serious international complications.

The first hour of trading was the worst, when prices fell to their lowest level. This was followed by a partial recovery and then several hours of wavering uncertainty between the high and low extremes, with alternating declines and revivals.

For the general run of stocks, the maximum losses were from 10 to 15 points, with a few at the close of about one well above those amounts. Wheat kept water-panty with stocks, while cotton slumped most of all at the close, making the best recovery. The closing of the Stock Market, there was a total fall of 12 points to 99, the price being at 102 3-4. May wheat fell 12 points to a low of \$1.48 and closed at \$1.53. May cotton fell five cents per pound to a low of 12 1-2 cents, but regained most of its loss, closing at about 16 3-4 cents.

MARKET CLOSES SEVERAL POINTS ABOVE LOWEST.

While practically all the leading speculative issues on the New York Stock Exchange closed several points above their lowest, a number of comparatively inactive securities were at the bottom when the market closed, but their net losses were not so great. Railroads held up better than industrials. Steel, copper and shipping shares were subject to the most violent fluctuations.

Sales of stock on the Exchange amounted to 2,058,000 shares. In Southern cities there was great disturbance on account of cotton market declines. Two months ago cotton sold as high as 31 1/2 cents per pound.

The Augusta Exchange adopted resolutions requesting all cotton exchanges to close during the period of uncertainty. The Savannah Exchange answered that it considered such action would be well taken. The prospect of foreign shipments being interrupted was the principal cause of heavy decline in prices of cotton, grain and provisions.

Foreign exchange quotations weak.

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**STOPS TOBACCO HABIT.**

Edgar S. Hamilton, located at 840 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has exhibited a booklet showing the deadly effects of tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to five days at home. He is distributing this booklet free, and will send it to you on request.

## SIX SHIPS SUNK IN NEW WARFARE IN "BARRED ZONE"

Four British Ships, One Belgian and One Dutch Are Victims.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Two more vessels—the British steamer Treven and the Belgian steamer Euphrates—were reported sunk by submarines this afternoon.

This makes a total of six vessels so far reported as sunk since the German "barred zone" decree went into effect at midnight.

The Dutch steamer Epsilon was the first ship to be sunk in the new "barred zone" to-day. Three British fishing smacks, the Merit, Watt and Wetherill, were also among the first vessels known to have been sunk in pursuance of the new German order. The Epsilon was a steel screw steamer of 3,211 tons, gross, built in Rotterdam in 1913, and owned by the Vrachtvaart Maats, Rotterdam. She was registered at Amsterdam, and Lloyd's register gave her master as K. Rykboer.

The Treven was a steamer of 3,081 tons, gross, owned by the Hain Steamship Company, and registered at St. Ives. The Euphrates was a vessel of 2,869 tons, property of the Cie Nationale Belge de Transport Maritime, of Antwerp.

**BILL TO STOP BOXING INTRODUCED AT ALBANY**

Governor Whitman's Message to Legislature Urges Immediate Repeal of Athletic Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Gov. Whitman to-day sent a message to the Senate urging the immediate repeal of the State Boxing Law. This follows the revelations of the bribery charges against Boxing Commissioner Wenck, made by promoters whose application for a license for Madison Square Garden was turned down. In conjunction with the Governor's message, Senator Slater of Westchester introduced in the Senate a bill repealing the State Athletic Law.

When members of the Legislature learned the Governor's intention many of them, including Republicans, said they would not support any movement to repeal the law, but would urge the present State Athletic Commission be replaced by men experienced in boxing.

Senator Brown's statement was: "Why not prohibit football?"

**ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.**

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not grow, but will keep the hair from falling out.

## U BOAT BROUGHT "TIP" ON NEW NOTE, REPORT IN MARKET

Heavy Selling Linked With Story of Submarine at New London Sunday Night.

GOT WORD TO ENVOY?

Under-Sea Visitor Also Said to Have Brought Bernstorff Letters of Recall.

In brokerage houses in Wall Street which have been watching the course of German diplomatic relations with American finance there were reports current to-day of another "leak," more important and more effective than any yet disclosed.

The heavy selling of the stock market and its depression for several days leading up to to-day's big break following announcement of Germany's declaration of its intention to renew ruthless submarine warfare are accepted as proof that advance information of this momentous event has been in the country for several days.

Certain houses have been heavy sellers of the market all the week. Yesterday there was particularly heavy unloading of commitments, and some of the more daring plungers are reported to have gone short of large amounts. The United Press to-day sent out in its news service a despatch saying "Wall Street was convinced that certain German houses yesterday started selling short in anticipation of a break to-day, having been informed of the action Germany contemplated." Reports were current last week that another German submarine was approaching New London harbor, and a sharp lookout was kept for her. On Monday New York newspapers published reports that a submarine had actually entered New London harbor during Sunday night and slipped out again. Pertinacious denials were made of this.

According to information traceable to men close to Count von Bernstorff, a submarine actually did enter the harbor and after leaving a packet of papers for the German Ambassador went swiftly out again.

The message alleged to have been brought by this submarine embassy was the advance information of Germany's note regarding the renewal of ruthless warfare on the sea. It is further stated that the submarine brought to Count von Bernstorff letters of recall from his own government which he is at liberty to use in event of a crisis to forestall his dismissal by the American Government.

With this information in hand, Wall Street gossip asserts that all houses and speculators allied with German diplomatic interests have unloaded their stocks and cleaned out of all their commitments in readiness for eventualities.

## SPANELL IS ACQUITTED IN TEXAS MURDER CASE

SAN ANGELO, Tex., Feb. 1.—A verdict of not guilty was returned after less than two hours' deliberation to-day by the jury in the case of Harry L. Spanell of Alpine, Tex., tried on a charge of killing his wife, Crystal Holland Spanell, last July.

Mrs. Byrne Accepts Offer of Pardon. Late this afternoon, Mrs. Barker, sister of Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who is serving a sentence on Blackwell's Island for championing the cause of birth control, said she had sent a telegram to Gov. Whitman accepting his offer of a pardon. Mrs. Byrne will probably be sent to Mount Sinai Hospital if released.

## PORT ON WAR BASIS; OVERSEAS VESSELS ARE HELD AT PIERS

Rigid Embargo Ordered by Collector Last Night Lifted, but Sailings Are Limited.

WATCH GERMAN SHIPS.

Hellig Olav, Biggest Liner Scheduled to Sail To-Day, Detained "Indefinitely."

The Port of New York is on a warfare basis to-day as a result of Germany's proclamation restricting the freedom of the seas about Great Britain and elsewhere. The only vessels leaving New York to-day were coastwise steamships, and until further notice the harbor will be closed to inbound and outbound traffic from sunset to sunrise.

In reply to inquiries regarding the closing of the port, Collector Malone said to-day: "I will not discuss the neutrality situation in this port either directly or indirectly."

The Collector said that as he was responsible for the neutrality of the port he would not admit or deny that the port had been closed last night. He admitted his responsibility for that only and said that the United States navy, as the police force of the port, was responsible for its regulations. The Navy Department, he said, was responsible for the execution of any orders regarding neutrality and closed by saying that the situation yesterday was no different than it has been during the course of the European war.

The German steamships at the docks in Hoboken, South Brooklyn and off Manhattanville are virtually in charge of the Collector of the Port, Dudley Field Malone. At the request of Mr. Malone, who cruised the harbor all night in the launch Neutrality, Acting Police Commissioner Godley detailed special police guards to all piers where German vessels are docked.

Collector Malone closed the harbor to shipping last night, but orders reopening the port were issued at 11 o'clock to-day. The only transatlantic liner scheduled to sail to-day was the Hellig Olav, of the Scandinavian-American Line. This sailing was cancelled and passengers arriving on the pier were told that the postponement of departure was indefinite. It is not likely that any steamship bound for ports behind the zone described by Germany as dangerous will leave this port or any other American port until developments change the existing situation.

**HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE IS HELD UP.**

The Holland-America liner Noordam and the Zuiderdijk, a Dutch freighter, were held outside the Narrows all night by the order closing the port. They came up the bay at noon with several coastwise freighters which had been ordered to anchor outside Ambrose Channel light. The Ward liner Havana, bound for Nassau, Havana and West Indian ports, and the Morro Casio of the same line were the largest vessels leaving New York to-day.

The embargo on outbound and inbound shipping as applied to this port was put into effect yesterday evening soon after the publication in the afternoon newspapers of the text of the German note. Shipping circles were rife at that time with rumors that some of the big, fast German liners would slip their moorings and make

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## U. S. SUSPENDS ALL PASSPORTS; RUMOR OF GERARD'S RECALL

## GERMANY STAKES EVERYTHING ON A RUTHLESS U-BOAT WAR; HOLLWEG TALKS WITH GERARD

"We Accept Challenge to Fight to the End," Declares the Chancellor.

HINDENBURG AGREES.

"We Cannot Discuss the Conditions of the Enemy," Says the Chancellor.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg held a long conference to-day with American Ambassador Gerard after he had concluded his speech before the main committee of the Reichstag. Despatches from Berlin did not reveal the nature of their discussion.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Germany accepts the challenge to fight to the finish and is staking everything to win. The Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, thus summed up Germany's attitude in a speech which he made yesterday to the main committee of the Reichstag just before the German answer to Wilson was sent.

"The destructive designs of our opponents," said the Chancellor, "cannot be expressed more strongly. We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge; we stake everything and shall be victorious."

"On Dec. 12 I explained to the Reichstag the reasons which led to our peace offer. The reply of our opponents clearly and precisely said that they declined peace negotiations with us and want to hear only of a peace which they dictate."

"By this the whole question of guilt for the continuation of the war is decided. The guilt falls alone on our opponents. Just as definite is our task. The conditions of the enemy we cannot discuss. They could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. It therefore means that we must fight."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg explained why in March and May of last year he had opposed unrestricted submarine war, and why again in September, "according to the unanimous judgment of the political and military authorities, the question was not considered ripe for decision." In this connection the Chancellor repeated his previous utterance that as soon as he, in agreement with the supreme army command, reached the conviction that ruthless submarine war would bring Germany nearer a victorious peace, then the U-boat war would be started.

"This moment has now arrived," he continued. "Last autumn the time was not yet ripe, but to-day

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## GERMANS SCUTTLE INTERNED STEAMER AT CHARLESTON, S.C.

Crew Pulled Out Seacocks of the Liebenfels, Is Report to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The crew of the interned German freighter Liebenfels, at Charleston, S. C., deliberately pulled out the seacocks and sunk the ship to-day, according to a report received here by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, in charge of the Customs Division.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—The German freighter Liebenfels of the Hanna line, tied up here since the beginning of the war, began sinking slowly at 9 o'clock this morning and marine men believed she had been scuttled.

This belief seemed to be borne out by the fact that the Captain declined the aid of tugs.

In an hour the vessel's bow was high in the water and the stern was gradually settling, but Capt. Klattenhoff, with five or six officers, were still aboard. The crew of Laocara were sent to their homes soon after the vessel tied up here at the outbreak of the war.

The steamer which is of 2,420 tons gross is anchored in between forty and fifty feet of water about half a mile from the city waterfront.

Shortly after the officers refused to allow a tug to assist them the Liebenfels stopped sinking. The stern rail then was only a few feet from the water and the bow keel was almost visible. No explanation was given to Capt. Lockwood of the tug Caecilia when the officers told him his help was not wanted.

Even if the ship does not settle any more marine men believe she is in such condition that she could not be made seaworthy for some time.

**Watch on German Steamers at Jacksonville.** JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 1.—Customs officials to-day detailed a guard to watch the German steamer Frieda Leonhardt, the only vessel laid up here as a result of the war. The vessel, anchored in midstream, will be brought to a dock, where she can be watched more closely.

**Military Prisoner Escapes at Funeral.**

Alfred Pesut, a private in the United States Army and until this morning a prisoner in the barracks at Fort Hamilton, escaped from an armed guard while attending the funeral services of his mother last afternoon. The funeral was held in the chapel of Necker's undertaking parlors at 254 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The guard remained outside while the prisoners went in. That was the last seen of him. It is thought Pesut climbed out a back window.

## One Rumor Is That von Bernstorff Is to Present a Letter to the State Department Announcing His Recall to Berlin.

## GERMAN SHIPS IN PORTS FIGURE IN NEW CRISIS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Following an earlier meeting President Wilson and Secretary Lansing discussed the submarine situation for an hour beginning at noon. Mr. Lansing had worked all morning on a document which he took with him to the White House.

After the conference, Secretary Lansing refused to say what had been decided upon.

One rumor in circulation was that Ambassador von Bernstorff would hand Secretary Lansing a letter announcing his recall by Berlin. In this connection it was reported that Gerard might be recalled, thus avoiding the harshness that would accompany the handing of passports to von Bernstorff.

A warning to Germany that a severance of diplomatic relations will follow the putting into effect of such a campaign of ruthlessness as she has announced is among the possibilities.

It is admitted that a course of action has been decided upon, but it is said that certain steps must be taken before it is announced.

It is said that, acting upon instructions from the President, Secretary Lansing has prepared a communication, the nature of which is guarded in secrecy.

At the same time, the State Department issued an order refusing passports to travellers planning to sail for European ports.

This action by the State Department served to increase the tension surrounding all developments to-day, following receipt of the German note.

**MAY MEAN TAKING OF DRASTIC STEP.**

It was pointed out that refusal to issue passports might mean either that this Government was planning to take drastic action and foresaw an inevitable break in relations between the United States and Germany, or that President Wilson has determined to modify his former stand, prevent Americans from travelling on the high seas, and thus maintain this country's neutral status.

Following the conference with the President, Lansing declared he would probably see the newspapermen this afternoon, causing general belief that there may be an official announcement of this Government's decision at that time.

It was disclosed that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had a conference last night, although it was then denied they had conferred at all.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sato, were among the early callers. They and other diplomats who asked for Secretary Lansing were told he was very busily engaged preparing something for President Wilson.

President Wilson conferred with Col. E. M. House, his friend and adviser, who was hurriedly summoned from New York. The Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress were long ago assured of being taken into the President's confidence before diplomatic relations are broken off.

Germany's sudden declaration of her intention, without warning, to destroy all shipping over a wide area comes as the climax to a long series of aggravated cases in which the United States has gathered evidence that her pledges to respect international law at sea have been broken. A score of American lives have been lost since the slate was wiped by Germany's promises in the Sussex case.

But in each instance there were conflicting influences, and in each case repeated assurances from the German Embassy here that nothing